

## BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897

## Reforms for Cuba

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS NOW READY TO GRANT THEM.

They Embody All That Can Be Done Within the Terms of the Law Voted by the Cortes.

McKinley's Cuban Policy. Cuban War News.

New York, Jan. 16.—A Madrid special to The World says: The queen regent assented gladly to the outlines of a scheme for Cuban reforms which Premier Canovas submitted to her yesterday at a cabinet council over which she presided. In explaining his plans the premier informed the queen that he believed the moment is fast approaching when it will be both possible and expedient to give to Cuba more extensive reforms than those recently granted to Porto Rico.

The government has already drawn up decrees which the minister of the colonies will promulgate. They embody all that can be done within the terms of the law voted by the cortes.

The council of state will be consulted shortly concerning another decree to be issued by Premier Canovas himself to grant to both Cuba and Porto Rico still greater concessions in the shape of self-government. The cortes will be convoked to ratify this act, of which the executive assumes the responsibility.

With a view to promoting the pacification of the West Indies, general amnesty for the political, press and ordinary offenders will be proclaimed on the little king's saint day, Jan. 23, and the Madrid newspapers believe that the law reforms will be published early in February without awaiting the results of the military operations which General Weyler is now pushing more actively.

The government will not undertake tariff reforms in the West Indies apart from the political and administrative concessions, because the wishes of the colonies in that regard clash seriously with the Spanish trade and manufacturing interests. But in order to secure the good will of the United States, the Spanish statesmen will certainly oblige the protectionists to assent to West Indian tariff reform reciprocity treaty with the United States afterward.

The government is obliged to approach the reforming of the colonial tariff cautiously on account of considerations of home politics and also because a change in the commercial regime naturally will affect the revenue of the Cuban treasury, which is chiefly derived from customs.

The Spanish government firmly insists upon the principle said to have been emphasized recently by the Duke of Tetuan in his declaration to Secretary Olney that Spain can not admit the right of any foreign power, however friendly, to enter uninvited into a discussion of Cuban reforms. Nevertheless, while carefully guarding its legal rights, the Spanish government is much inclined, in answer to the friendly attitude of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, to enter into an informal discussion of what should be done to secure peace.

The problems now being studied by the two governments is how to make the insular councils of administration as much as possible like the American legislature without intruding upon the legislative jurisdiction of the imperial parliament and leaving untouched all the powers and control of the executive and its representatives in the colonies.

The Spanish government is disposed to expand municipal administrative authority and provincial self-government, but not to grant to the colonies control over or the initiative in taxation, finance or tariffs, except through their representatives in the imperial parliament. But it is willing to allow the insular councils to express opinions on those matters and to give them the right of petition to the executive for any modification deemed expedient.

McKINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

It Will Differ Very Little From the One Adopted by Cleveland.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The Cuban policy of the McKinley administration will differ very little from that which has been laid down by President Cleveland and his secretary of state. This statement is based on remarks made to a reporter by the man who will be premier of the next administration, Senator John Sherman, at the Union depot last night.

Senator Sherman said, in answer to a question: "I think the United States government should not interfere with the Cuban war, either to aid in its settlement, or do anything which would make a peaceful government of the island a charge on this country. I understand on high authority that Prime Minister Canovas has outlined a program of governmental reforms which will be applied both in Spain and in Cuba. These reforms will give the Cubans practical autonomy and will, I hope, settle the question."

To Purchase Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Spencer of Mississippi has introduced in the house a bill which reads as follows: "The secretary of state is hereby authorized to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed \$300,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba; and the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of pending negotiations is hereby appropriated."

Letter From Gomez.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Cuban junta has received a letter from General Maximo Gomez dated Cienfuegos, Dec. 25. In it Gomez tells of the receipt of arms, ammunition and other supplies. He sends his thanks for the promptness with which the cargoes have been forwarded to him, and adds that in the future he will let the junta know where to forward to him other supplies and ammunition.

Shot in the Presence of the Car.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg reporting a lamentable incident which has occurred in the czar's presence. The czar, it seems, beckoned to a gardener who was working in the park at Tsarskoye Selo. The guard, seeing the man running toward the czar, shot him dead, supposing that he was a would-be assassin. The czar was deeply affected by this occurrence.

## PLATT SELECTED FOR SENATOR.

Republicans of the New York Legislature Unanimous For Him.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Without the usual formula of a nominating speech last night, with no word of eulogy, but with a strength of votes that was overwhelming, Thomas C. Platt was named as the Republican candidate for United States senator by a vote of 147 to 7 for Joseph H. Choate. Two were absent. Scarcely, if ever, has the assembly chamber the meeting place of the joint Republican caucus on the United States senatorship, presented such a lively scene as it did last night. Long before the hour for assembly arrived, the galleries were filled with visitors. Before the ballot was taken a resolution was adopted to make the choice of the caucus binding on all Republican members. The ballot resulted as already stated, and the nomination was made unanimous with applause. The caucus then selected Chester S. Lord of New York to be regent of the state university.



THOMAS C. PLATT.

Two men have been more in the public eye during the last 15 years than Thomas C. Platt. His entrance into uncivil politics in 1871 was under conditions so unusual that his earlier public career and his prominence as a banker and merchant have been generally forgotten. Under an account of his health to pass in his college course beyond the sea to come to Yale, Mr. Platt took up a business career, which led the way to the presidency of a national bank at Union, N. Y., and to a successful venture in the lumber trade in Michigan.

In 1872, when 32 years of age, he was elected a representative to congress and again in 1874. He was elected to the United States senate in succession of Francis R. Kenyon his term beginning March 4, 1881. In 1881 of the same year, in consequence of a quarrel with President Garfield over the distribution of patronage in New York state, Senator Conkling and Platt resigned from the senate, expecting to be re-elected, instead of which the place they had vacated went to Messrs. Lapham and Miller.

Mr. Platt held the office of commissioner of quarantine of New York city from 1880 to 1888 when he was removed by proceedings instituted on account of his alleged non-residence. He has been a delegate to all of the Republican national conventions, beginning with that of 1876, and including that of last year. He has been the recognized director of the Republican party organization in New York state for the last 12 or 14 years, and though his title to supremacy has frequently been attacked, he has as often demonstrated his ability to hold it against all comers. Mr. Platt is the president of the United States Express company. He is in his 64th year.

Senator Mitchell to Succeed Himself. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 15.—The Republicans in joint caucus last night by a unanimous vote of the members present, nominated John H. Mitchell to succeed himself in the United States senate. Forty-four members were present and letters were read from two others who were detained by sickness stating they would abide by the will of the caucus. This gives Mitchell a bare majority of the legislature. The Mitchell men are jubilant and claim that four more members who refused to go into caucus will cast their votes for Mitchell.

## FISHERMEN ESCAPED DEATH.

They Managed to Reach Green Island From the Ice Floe.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 18.—All doubt as to the probable fate of the fishermen removed. Mannel Holgren, Charles Nylund, Johnson and Otto Larsen came across from Green island in a skiff and reported that they had left six others on the island. They will be brought over in the lighthouse keeper's boat. As quickly as the fishermen felt the danger was ahead and most of them scurried for the island. All arrived safely but Ed Hoffman, who was borne away on the ice when a boat went out and rescued him. The most remarkable escape was that of San Lund, who got to shore in his sled. He was far out on the bay and put up 27 feet of canvas and literally skinned over slush and eel ice and jumped cracks four feet wide before reaching strong ice.

## Will He Run.

When Judge McBeath refused to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the deadlocked convention here, because he was loyal to his friend Murray, it is hardly likely that Mr. Murray will run against Judge McBeath for Circuit Judge. In fact we are satisfied he will not.—Elizabethtown News.



## PURELY VEGETABLE.

The cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world. An efficient specific for all diseases of the liver, stomach and spleen. Regulate the liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malaria, Typhoid, Biliousness, Headaches, Jaundice, etc.

## BAD BREATH.

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as a bad breath; and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

## CONSTIPATION.

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment; in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a constipated habit of body prevails.

## SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this condition is so commonly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

## A-VERY PACKAGE.

Has the Z Stamp in red on the wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

## Educational Column.

CONDUCTED BY K. HARRISON AND M. E. ANNETT, HARRISON, KENT, KY.

In this column, we shall endeavor to have a list and answer such questions as will be of interest and benefit to the teachers and pupils of the common schools.

All teachers are respectfully urged to contribute short articles, not exceeding 200 words, written on one side of the paper, on topics pertaining to Public School work.

All communications concerning this column should be forwarded to the above address.

## A GOOD COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

What is a good common school education?

It is more than is comprehended under the three R's. Reading, writing and arithmetic, it is true, were formerly regarded as *sine qua non*; but in this progressive, enlightened, educational age something additional is required of those who expect to command respect.

Every boy and girl should be able to:—

Write a good, legible hand.

Spell all the words in ordinary use.

Know how to use these words.

Speak and write good English.

Add a column of figures rapidly.

Make out an ordinary account.

Receipt it when paid.

Write an ordinary receipt.

Write an advertisement for a local paper.

Write a notice or report of a public meeting.

Write an ordinary promissory note.

Reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months and years.

Take it to the proper place in a bank to get the cash.

Draw an ordinary bank check.

Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.

Tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.

Measure the pile of lumber in the shed.

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in the largest tin, and the value at current rates.

Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

Know something about the laws of health, and what to do in case of emergency.

Know how to behave in public and good society.

Be ready to give the great general principles of religion.

Have a good knowledge of the Bible.

Have some acquaintance with the three great kingdoms of nature.

Have some knowledge of the fundamental principles of philosophy and astronomy.

Have sufficient common sense to get along in the world.

## TEACHING AND GOVERNING.

The recitation, manner of conducting.

There are many methods of conducting the recitation. To go into a full discussion of these would consume too much time and be out of place here. We know that no special or iron-clad rules can be laid down, the teacher's judgment, skill and tact must be the ruling power at all times. He must adapt the means at hand, to the ends he has in view. Yet, there are certain principles that have been embodied into what might be called methods. We will notice, briefly, the three most generally used which are the "Lecture Method," the "Socratic Method" and the "Voluntary Recitation Method."

The Lecture Method, together with the written examinations, comprised almost all the instruction given in the old universities.

The teacher would "fill up" on the subject to be taught and the pupils under penalty of severe punishment were forced to sit and listen (1) while the teacher delivered a long and tiresome lecture. He was a kind of telling machine which had to be wound up and started. In the best modern schools this order is reversed, and the pupils do most of the telling. However, a short exhort or talk at the right time on the subject of the lesson is not out of place, as we shall see later.

Socrates taught by asking questions, hence, we get the Socratic method, or, the question and answer method. Many of our modern text-book makers seem to think this the only method—if we judge by the number of questions prepared for the teacher's use. We should not use the Socratic method to the exclusion of all others. The teacher may as well be a lecturing machine as a question-asking machine, though, the asking and answering of questions by both teacher and pupils should form a part of most recitations. Great skill may be developed in questioning a class, and while we do not claim to teach the teachers just how to do this, we will hazard a few suggestions.

You must know the lesson yourself.

You must be enthusiastic and active.

Look your pupils in the eye. It is better to stand than sit. Develop the subject by asking questions in logical order, so that you may not leave your class in a mere tangle of facts. Don't question till the pupils have recited the lesson to you (this holds good in such subjects as history, geography, physics, etc.)

Don't call upon pupils in regular order, let all be on the alert all the time. Call upon the dull and inattentive ones most frequently. Let your questioning be a real test, to do this, don't ask leading questions, such as will suggest the answer. Hold your pupils responsible for the answers as well as the manner of answering. Avoid questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no." Don't accept answers in monosyllables. Finally see to it that every pupil comprehends the answer to every question.

The secret of speedy cure in sickness lies in selecting the proper remedy and this is difficult to do unless one is sure that the ailment is. But one thing is sure, had the liver been actively at work sickness could not have come. It is then always safe to take Simmons' Liver Regulator, which keeps the liver well regulated and all poison expelled from the system.

## THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

What it Will Cost The Boys to Enter.

The committee selected by the Republican county committee to find out what it would cost to hold a primary and adjust the cost to each candidate, have made the following assessment:

County Judge	\$25.00
County Clerk	30.00
Attorney	25.00
Sheriff	25.00
School Superintendent	20.00
Jailer	20.00
Circuit Clerk	20.00
Assessor	15.00
Surveyor	15.00
Representative	15.00

The committee figured on the basis that rent would have to be paid for rooms, in which to hold the election, and that every officer would charge the fee allowed him by law. It is presumed that a great many will not charge more than \$1.00, (the law allows 200¢) Each candidate will be required to deposit, with county Chairman the amount as shown above, on or before the 12th day of February, 1897, if he wishes his name put on the poll books. After the expenses of the primary are paid, should there be any surplus left in the Chairman's hands, it will be prorated between those who deposited same, each candidate getting his part of the surplus.

ALLEN R. KISCHELOR, Ch'm'n.

## Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

## Whisky as a Preventive of Rabies.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Frank J. Litz says he was bitten by the dog which attacked the eight boys in the northern suburbs and caused the death of four of them. Mr. Litz is employed at Belair Market. He says that the day the boys were bitten he saw the dog in the market and attempted to make friends with it, thinking he might obtain a reward from the owner. He betted the dog, and as he turned away the dog jumped upon him and bit him on the hand. It was noticed at the time, he says, that the dog was foaming at the mouth and had a wild glare in his eyes. The dog ran out Orleans street to Alhambra street, and continued on to Waverly and its vicinity. Mr. Litz says his wounds were dressed at the Maryland General Hospital, and that they have healed and given him no trouble. Now comes the strangest part of his story. He says that he attributes his escape from hydrophobia to the free use of whisky; that as soon as he was bitten he took a drink, and that he continued to take as much as he could stand without having it interfere with his business. He kept up his treatment for several days, and thinks the liquor cleansed his system of the poison.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY A. R. Fisher.

## Father Hennessy's Light-Weight Jockey.

(The News Leader.)

Leo Scannell, a twelve-year-old boy who lives with Father Hennessy, has proved himself to be a champion light-weight jockey of the county. He rides bareback and uses Main street and about two miles of the Mackville pike for his race course. Considerable excitement was created in town Tuesday last by the appearance of Leo seated on a fine high spirited mare belonging to Father Hennessy, and going at a two minute clip, "splitting the pike wide open," as it were in the mad race. The mare was evidently feeling the effects of the bracing atmosphere and good feed started out for a little run. She was headed for Mackville and paid no more attention to her lightweight rider than if he had been a horse fly. Leo did the only sensible thing to be done under the circumstances—he stuck on and let her go. The mare finally stopped about two miles out from town and allowed the boy to ride her home in a walk. There was considerable anxiety expressed as to the boy's safety when he passed through town.

## Kremlis, Mercer County, Pa. We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best remedy in use. We use it in our families, and it is a favorite among our customers. HICKER BROS. &amp; CO. 25 and 50 cents bottles for sale by A. R. Fisher, Drug list.

## Blanford Locks a Winner.

The Hon. Charles Blanford seems to have made it certain that he will succeed Capt. Jim Blackburn as United States Marshal for Kentucky. He will receive the endorsements of National Committee men Yorks, who is said to have as much influence with those who will head the new Administration as any man in Kentucky. One of Mr. Blanford's friends says that the Speaker of Kentucky House of Representatives will go to Washington two or three days after the inauguration and remain there for sometime. If this is true it may interfere somewhat with the plans of the Republicans to elect a United States Senator unless the Administration greases the way for Mr. Blanford.

## TIME TABLE NO. 9.

TAKING EFFECT DEC. 22, 1896

West Bound Trains East Bound Trains

Daily	Daily	STATIONS.	Daily	Daily
No. 9	No. 1		No. 2	No. 1
10:00	10:00	Lexington	7:00	7:00
10:15	10:15	Harrodsburg	7:15	7:15
10:30	10:30	Paris	7:30	7:30
10:45	10:45	Frankfort	7:45	7:45
11:00	11:00	Richmond	8:00	8:00
11:15	11:15	Paducah	8:15	8:15
11:30	11:30	St. Louis	8:30	8:30
11:45	11:45	St. Louis	8:45	8:45
12:00	12:00	St. Louis	9:00	9:00
12:15	12:15	St. Louis	9:15	9:15
12:30	12:30	St. Louis	9:30	9:30
12:45	12:45	St. Louis	9:45	9:45
13:00	13:00	St. Louis	10:00	10:00
13:15	13:15	St. Louis	10:15	10:15
13:30	13:30	St. Louis	10:30	10:30
13:45	13:45	St. Louis	10:45	10:45
14:00	14:00	St. Louis	11:00	11:00
14:15	14:15	St. Louis	11:15	11:15
14:30	14:30	St. Louis	11:30	11:30
14:45	14:45	St. Louis	11:45	11:45
15:00	15:00	St. Louis	12:00	12:00
15:15	15:15	St. Louis	12:15	12:15
15:30	15:30	St. Louis	12:30	12:30
15:45	15:45	St. Louis	12:45	12:45
16:00	16:00	St. Louis	13:00	13:00
16:15	16:15	St. Louis	13:15	13:15
16:30	16:30	St. Louis	13:30	13:30
16:45	16:45	St. Louis	13:45	13:45
17:00	17:00	St. Louis	14:00	14:00
17:15	17:15	St. Louis	14:15	14:15
17:30	17:30	St. Louis	14:30	14:30
17:45	17:45	St. Louis	14:45	14:45
18:00	18:00	St. Louis	15:00	15:00
18:15	18:15	St. Louis	15:15	15:15
18:30	18:30	St. Louis	15:30	15:30
18:45	18:45	St. Louis	15:45	15:45
19:00	19:00	St. Louis	16:00	16:00
19:15	19:15	St. Louis	16:15	16:15
19:30	19:30	St. Louis	16:30	16:30
19:45	19:45	St. Louis	16:45	16:45
20:00	20:00	St. Louis	17:00	17:00
20:15	20:15	St. Louis	17:15	17:15
20:30	20:30	St. Louis	17:30	17:30
20:45	20:45	St. Louis	17:45	17:45
21:00	21:00	St. Louis	18:00	18:00
21:15	21:15	St. Louis	18:15	18:15
21:30	21:30	St. Louis	18:30	18:30
21:45	21:45	St. Louis	18:45	18:45
22:00	22:00	St. Louis	19:00	19:00
22:15	22:15	St. Louis	19:15	19:15
22:30	22:30	St. Louis	19:30	19:30
22:45	22:45	St. Louis	19:45	19:45
23:00	23:00	St. Louis	20:00	20:00
23:15	23:15	St. Louis	20:15	20:15
23:30	23:30	St. Louis	20:30	20:30
23:45	23:45	St. Louis	20:45	20:45
24:00	24:00	St. Louis	21:00	21:00

## L. H. &amp; St. L. R'y, Fordville Branch.

## TIME TABLE NO. 9.

TAKING EFFECT